NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1869.

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### WASHINGTON.

CONSULTATION UPON THE LEGAL TENDER CASE DECISION-THE CASE OF SENATOR HILL-A COLORED MAN APPOINTED POST-MASTER IN VIRGINIA-THE CIVIL TENURE ACT-THE WORK IN THE COMMITTEES-SURBATT IN

The Judges of the Supreme Court were in consultation on Friday and Saturday on the Legal Tender The discussion of the Judges was quite extended, but no decision has been reached. The consultation has developed the fact, however, that there will be two opinions prepared, but at this time it is unknown upon which side the majority opinion will be made. Future conferences will decide this and who shall be selected to prepare the opinions.

A further hearing in the case of Senator Hill of Georgia was had yesterday by the Senate Judiciary Committee. The Committee has been very anxious to secure a favorable report in behalf of this gentleman. But from the evidence before them, showing the manner in which the Legislature acted by expelling a portion of the Legislature, in direct violation of the Reconstruction Laws, the Committee were clearly of the opinion that he was not fairly elected, and therefore not entitled to his seat. An adverse report will be made to the Senate on Monday, which will undoubtedy give rise to another pro-

One of the first cases of American claims against England under the Alabama treaty as now proposed, was brought to the attention of the State Department yesterday. In August, 1866, Owen Thorn, esq., of this city, then owner of several steamers in New-York, sold one of his vessels, the Congress, the agreement stating that the boat was to be used in the grain trade between Chicago and Buffalo Mr. Thorn's agreement compelled the delivery of the boat at Buffalo, but while passing Montreal the steampipe bursted, causing the vessel to put into that port. While engaged in repairs the Canadian authorities seized the vessel, under suspicion, as a Fenian privateer. Evidence was brought to show that the charge was unjust, and, after a long detention and an expenditure of about \$8,000 in gold, the steamer was released, the Canadian authorities acknowledging their mistake in the seizure. The owner then filed with the State Department here a claim, giving evidence of the forcible seizure and less occasioned thereby The State Department acknowledged the receipt of the claim, and informed the claimant that the case could not be considered until the Alabama cases were brought up. A few days ago the claimant visited the Department and asked that the case be now brought up, but he was gruffly informed that Mr. Seward does not wish to see him, as the clerk who had charge of the claim reports the papers lost. The real trouble is supposed to be that Secretary Seward was committed to the Fenians in the early part of their operations in such a way that he does not now desire any investigation of any alleged

Postmaster-General Randall has appointed a colored man to be Postmaster in a country town away down in Virginia. It may be stated, in addition, that Mr. Randall was not aware of the color of the man, when an applicant, but appointed him on his merits.

The bill which passed the House about three weeks ago, for the repeal of the Civil Tenure act, and which was referred to the Retrenchment Committee in the meeting has been called for Monday to consider the matter. Gen. Butler and others who favored the easure in the House, and who have been canvassing nate, have come to the conclusion that the bill will not pass as it come from the House, but be modified in such a way as to still give the Senate authority over the question of appointments and removals Many Senators favor a modification that will give the President power to appoint his Cabinet and the Revenue officers. Others are for retaining all the power which this bill gives them.

The bill introduced by Mr. Sherman from the Finance Committee on Monday last will come up toman has prepared a speech in advocacy of his measure, which he will deliver to-morrow. It is impossible to judge what action the Senate will take on the financial question, but once under consideration it is likely to take a wide range of debate. Mr. Morton, Mr. Williams, and Mr. Morrill of Vermont, will make arguments during the week, and it is likely Mr. Fessenden and Mr. Sumner will also speak.

The appropriation necessary to continue the functions of the United States Educational Bureau has been stricken out of the appropriation bills by the House Committee for the purpose of discontinuing the Bureau, on the ground of its being at this time a needless expense. The Committee on Education, however, at a a meeting on Saturday, had a careful consideration of the subject, and they unanimously instructed their chairman to report an amendment to the appropriation bill and urge its passage, providing the necessary means to continue the Bureau. The Appropriation Committee will oppose the amendment, and a lively debate is likely to follow.

The Alta Vela matter still engrosses the attention of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. They had another protracted session yesterday, and will shortly close their investigation. The American claimants are endeavoring to make out a strong case, but Secretary Seward, who seems to be better skilled in diplomacy, has laid before the Committee an array of facts which reflects rather unfavorably against

The chiefs of the Staff Bureaus of the Army in this city were yesterday before the House Military Committee, and were examined in reference to the proposition to consolidate some of the bureaus in order to reduce expenses. It is understood that they were all opposed to the consolidation. The testimony will be published in a report of the Committee. Gen. Brice, Paymaster-General, read about 20 pages from his last annual report for the edification of the members. Gen. Meigs, Quartermaster-General, made reference to the subject of the claims of loyal Southern people for property destroyed during the war, and said his opportunities for knowing had been extensive, and that his judgment was based upon an intelligent examination of the subject. He did not believe that the claims of that character would amount to more than \$20,000,000. Gen. George H. Thomas, Gen. Hancock, and other prominent General officers will appear before the Committee at subsequent meetings.

The annual meeting of the Board of United States Supervising Inspectors of Steamboats now in session in this city, will soon adjourn. The Board will prohably submit their report to the Secretary of the Navy during the coming week.

A committee of gentlemen, representing the linseed interests of the country, appeared before the Committee of Ways and Means on Saturday, for the purpose of urging an increase of duty on linseed imported into the country. The Committee heard their arguments and promised to give the matter particu-

The entire Ohio delegation in the House held a canens last night, to consider the business before Congress, and promote unanimity of action. Various matters were discussed, among others the subject of Boutwell's Suffrage bill, now before the House. The delegation showed a general feeling of opposition to considering the bill, and will not favor its adoption. They expressed opinions favorable to the adoption of a universal suffrage amendment to the Constitution. The question of the organization of the next Congress was informally alluded to.

A private letter has been received here from John H. Surratt, dated at Rio Janerio, Brazil. This is the first information as to his whereabouts that has been received since his disappearance from this city some time ago. He says he made the trip for the benefit of his health. He had heard that the Court in Bane |

here had discharged his case and expresses the hope

that the authorities are now content.

The President will give the first State dinner this season at the White House on Thursday evening next.

Members of the Cabinet, Foreign Ministers, and the Judges of the Supreme Court are to be the guests. Mr. Spades, the lowest bidder for carrying the over-land mail, was before the House Retrenchment Com-mittee yesterday, and gave evidence touching the extraordinary action of the Postmaster-General in connection with the contract. One of the other bid-ders, whose terms were also below those of Wells,

the United States military reservation at fort Zarah, the survey including an area of 497,400 acres. The surface is generally rolling, and the soil mostly second rate. The tract is watered by the Arkansas River, which bounds it on the south; Plum, Cow, and Walnut Creeks, tributaries of the Arkansas. The land along the Arkansas is mostly level, in some places inclined to be too wet for cultivation, and the soil is reactly of the first anality. In some places rate quality. Along the creeks the soil is of excellent quality, and well adapted for agricultural purposes. The lands setting back from the streams are more relling, and the greater part of them only suitable for grazing purposes. A part of this tract forms the di-vide between the Arkansas and Smoky Hill Rivers. This portion is high, and in places broken with a poor soil. Lime and sandstone are found in every part of the tract in abundance sufficient for all econ the aggregate presents fine inducements to persons desiring to secure homes on the public domain, in a mild latitude, with a view to engaging in stock-

The National Executive Committee located in Washington, appointed by the late National Convention of colored men, to receive suggestions and to act in behalf of the colored men, has been organized by the appointment of George T. Downing President; F. G. Barbadoes, Secretary; Collins Craser, Treasurer, Vaccancies in the States not represented were filled by the appointment of the Hon. O. J. Dunn of Louisiana; G. S. Ruby, Texas: Geo. De Baptist, Michigan; J. B. Murray of Maine; Lewis H. Douglas of Colorado Territory, the Hon. F. L. Cardozo, South Carolina; George B. Vashon, New-Mexico; R. J. Cowes, Connecticui; Moses Dickson, Missouri; — Farr, Minnesota; Philip A. Bell, California; and John Mahoney, Indiana.

and John Mahoney, Indiana.
The amount of fractional currency issued during the amount of fractional culrency issued during the week was \$942,000. Shipments—To the Assistant-Treasurer at Boston, \$100,000; Assistant-Treasurer at Philadelphia, \$100,000; United States Depository at Philaburgh. \$80,000; National Banks and others, \$190,803. Treasurer Spinner holds in trust for National Banks, as security for circulation, \$342,447,600, and for public deposits, \$35,247,350. The amount of National Bank and research deposits.

returned, \$11,220,362; insolvent bank-notes redefined, \$959,128-leaving in actual circulation at this date \$299,746,768. The amount of fractional currency destroyed during the week was \$582,428.

The President to-day sent to the Senate the name of Matthew F. Pleasants, Chief Clerk of the Attorney-General's office, to be Governor of Wyoming Territory; H. M. Slade, Clerk in the office of the Solicitor of the Treasury, to be Secretary of Wyoming Territory; Edward P. Johnson, to be Attorney for Wyoming Territory; W. E. Matthews of Tennessee, Surveyor-General; Lemnel Jeffries of Maryland. or Wyoming Territory; W. E. Matthews of Tennes-ee, Surveyor-General: Lemnel Jeffries of Maryland, teceviver of Public Moneys; S. K. M. Patton of Ten-essee, Register of the Land Office; Henry C. Hayber, Chief Justice: James H. Howe, and William Fidgeon, Associate Justices; and Smith P. Young

date of Jan. 9, says that Island is at present perfectly

REPORT OF REAR-ADMIRAL DAVIS-SURRENDER OF BLISS AND MASTERMAN.

Washington, Jan. 23 .- The Navy Department s in receipt of dispatches in detail, relative to the surronler of Messrs. Bliss and Masterman by the Paraguayan authorities. On the 3d of December, Rear-Admiral Davis in his flagship anchored under the Paraguayan battery at Angostura, and immediately communicated with Lopez, whose headquarters were six or seven miles in the interior. Licut.-Communder Kirkland, the bearer of the message, returned with an answer that Lopez desired to confer with the Admiral in person, and for that purpose would come down to the river bank. Lopez appeared at the lower battery, and an interview of three hours' duration was had with the Admiral. All the points bearing upon the matter were discussed. The manners of Lopez were conciliatory, courteous and frank, while he continued to declare from time to time his intention to accede to the request for the delivery on board the United States ressels of Messrs. Bliss and Masterman. Some correspondence ensued on subsequent days, and on the night of the oth of December, at 11 o'clock, Messra. Bliss and Master-nan were brought to the flagship in a native casee, these persons having been delivered to the United States, ion. McMalon made preparations to land on the subse-quent day and present his credentials, but the battle of

Gon. McMahon made preparations to land on the subsequent day and present his credentials, but the battle of that day preventedit. He, however, landed on the 12th and was received at the landing by several officers of President Lopez's staff, and mounting his horse proceeded directly to Lopez's headquarters.

Admiral Davis reports that the number of iron-clads in the Brazilian fleet at present in the waters of Paraguay is sixteen, including single and double-turreted monitors, and old casemated vessels mounting from one to eight guns, and adds: "On this occasion I was treated with perfect civility by the Brazilian officers with whem I had intercourse, but was much annoyed at flading myself constantly in the line of fice of the belligerents, and would have felt more comfortable had I been accompanied by two of our double-turreted monitors."

The Department has dispatches from Rear Admiral Davis, dated Corrientes, Nov. 39, announcing his arrival there with the squadron under his command. He would leave on the list of December on the Wasp for Faraguay.

The Quinnebaug and Pawnee would remain at Corrientes until further orders. The Kansas would shortly follow the Wasp to Paraguay.

A later dispatch from Rear Admiral Davis, dated Resario, Del Santa Fe, Dec. 16, reports the arrival of the Wasp, and that the Pawnee and Quinnebaug are ordered to Buenos Ayres.

Another dispatch, dated Montevideo, Dec. 19, reports

to Buenos Ayres.

Another dispatch, dated Montevideo, Dec. 19, reports the arrival of the Wasp there on the day previous, when the Admiral's flag was shifted to the Guerriere. THE LATE TROUBLES-OFFICIAL REPORT.

The following is copied from the official account con erning the transactions in the region of the La Plata:

corning the transactions in the region of the La Pinta:

Mr. McMahon to Mr. Sceard.

Bro DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL, Oct. 26, 1868.

Sire: I have the honor to inform you that I arrived at this port on the 20th mst, and on the 21st, in obedience to instructions, submitted your dispatch of the 2d of September last, numbered three, to Rear-Admiral Charles H. Davis, commanding the United States squadron on this station, on board the flag-ship Guerriere; and on the day following to the Hon. James Watson Webb, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at the Court of Brazil, jat his residence at Bea Viagem.

Mr. Webb informed me that he personally knew that no objection would be made upon the part of the Government of Brazil to my passing through the blockading ines on the tributaries of the La Plata, and at my instance promised to communicate to me on the following day official assurance to that effect.

This communication I have not yet received, and I fear t may not now reach me in time to inclose a copy with this dispatch.

it may not now reach me in time to inclose a copy with this dispatch.

The Admiral informed me that in consequence of the insult offered to the Government of the United States, in the forcible seizure and detention of two members of the United States Legation at Asuncion by order of President Lopez, he deemed it advisable to proceed with his entire aquadron to La Plata, and ascend the river with such of the vessels as are suited to that service, for the purpose of exacting such reparation from the Government of Paragnay as the honor and dignity of the Government of the United States may require. He requested me also to accompany him on the flag-ship, and offered to transfer his flag in the La Plata to one of the smaller vessels, and proceed with me to the headquarters of President Lopez at Villeta, to take such action as we would mutually decide upon, in anticipation of instructions from Washington.

selzure of the two members of the United States The selzure of the two members of the United States Legation at Asuncion, one of whom, Porter C. Bliss, is an American citizen; the other, George Masterman, a British subject, has been, I am informed, fully communicated to the Government by Mr. Webb, and also by my predecessor, Mr. Washburn.

It was also published by Mr. Washburn, in Buenes Ayres, in the form of a letter to the Hon. William Stuart, Her Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary at Buenos Ayres, containing a detailed account of the unfortunate occurrences in Paraguay that preceded Mr. Washburn's departure.

A printed copy of this letter, I am informed by Mr. Webb, will accompany his communication to me on the

nate occurrences in Paragnay that preceded Mr. Washburn's departure.

A printed copy of this letter, I am informed by Mr. Webb, will accompany his communication to me on the subject of Paragnayan affairs, and will be transmitted with this if received in time.

The correspondence between Mr. Washburn and the Government of Paragnay which preceded his departure from that country I have not read with as much care as its great length and the little time allowed me would permit. All that portion of it which relates to the privilege of asylum at the house of the Minister, the right of the Government to establish the proper place for diplomatic residence, the attempt to implicate Mr. Washburn in a conspiracy for the overthrow of the Government, i believe it is no part of my official duty, under existing circumstances, to consider.

It appears that the Government of Paragnay demanded of the Minister of the United States the dismissal from the Legation, reported as such to the Minister of Foreign Affairs some time provious to the demand for their delivery. Mr. Washburn declined to comply with this demand. The Minister of Foreign Affairs masted, denying that the individuals named were members of the United States Legation, and alleging that they had been individuals named were members of the United States Legation, and alleging that they had been individuals named were members of the United States Legation, and alleging that they had been individuals named were members of the United States Legation, and alleging that they had been individuals named were members on the United States Legation and onephracy before the judicial tribunni, and that evidence to sustain the charges was in the possession of the Government. I would call attention here to the fact that at a subsequent stage of the corresponence the Minister of Foreign Affairs alleged that similar evidence

fore abrogated; that, having no power to make peace, I would compromise the dignity of the Government by approaching Paragauyan territory. From these views I am compelled to dissent. I believe it my duty to inform the Secretary of State of all that occurs in Paraguay, and this duty I can perform properly only by proceeding up the Parama Hiver with the squadron.

I have officially acquainted the Admiral with the state of affairs as already communicated to the Department, and informed him that in the absence of instructions from Washington, diplomatic relations with the Government of Paraguay will not be resumed until the two members of the Legation, now held by President Lopez are released, and such reparation made as may seem proper in view of the serious character of the offense commuted against the honor and dignity of the United States.

The Admiral has announced his intention of proceeding on the information communicated to him, promptly, and with all necessary firmness. He has requested that I will accompany him to Villeta, to the cud that we may consult upon ulterior action, should the demand for the rendition of Bilss and Masterman be denied by the Paraganyan Government. We will accordingly sail to-morrow for Montevideo with the entire squadron, and thence with such of the vessels as are adapted to river service up the Parama.

It is proper to add that the information in regard to

Montevideo with the entire squadron, and thence with such of the vessels as are adapted to river service up the Parana.

It is proper to add that the information in regard to affairs in Paraguay to be obtained in Erazli is usually of the most unreliable kind. What is assorted to-day most positively is contradicted to-morrow unequivocally. In regard to the unfortunate circumstances now claiming attention, Capt. Kirkland of the United States steamer Wasp, an officer whose course in Paraguay displayed great discretion, writes unofficially to Admiral Davis that it is important that our Government should thoroughly investigate the subject before taking decisive action; that such an investigation may reveal important facts not yet made public; that President Lope-expressed to him great anxiety to preserve friendly relations with the United States, and solicited his mediation with Mr. Washburn for the purcose of restoring a more amicable state of feeling between the Government of Paraguay and the representative of the United States, it appears also that the statements positively and repeatedly made in this city that the Portuguese Consul, Mr. Leite Pereira, a former refugee at the house of the United States Minister at Asumenon, had been exceuted by President Lopez, are incorrect. The French Consul, size reported as put to death, is not only alive, but has left Paraguay on a French man-of-war, and reports by the Admiral of the French fleet on this station that he was at no time during his stay in Paraguay disquieted on account of his personal safety. In view of these facts, I am led to induize the hope that Messrs, Blies and Masterman have suffered at the hands of the Paraguay an authorities no personal discomfort other than their forced detention, and that they will soon be restored to the protection of the national flag.

They endeavored in this dispatch to touch but briefly on those matters which hare already been made known to you in full, as I am informed, and to communicate such other circumstances as may hely t

# THE WEST INDIES.

INSURRECTIONARY RIOTS AT HAVANA AND RIGHA -CITIZENS FIRED UPON BY THE MILITARY-

HAVANA, Jan. 23 .- During the performance of he minstrels at the Villa Nueva Theater last evening there were seditious cries of "Vira Cespedes," and many of the audicnes commenced singing the revolutionary hymn. A formidable riot ensued, and Spanish armed volunteers and the Police fired upon the people, who returned the fire. Many were wounded on both sides. The affair has created the most literase excitement. Sensible men of both parties regret the occurrence of this outbreak. More riots are expected to-day. The Gaccia to-day publishes the provisions of the new electorial law for Cuba and Porto Rico. Cuba will send 18 and Porto Rico. Il members to the Spanish Cortes. The Diarro says that a riot was attempted last night in the town of Rigla, opposite Havana. The volunteers were called out, and since then quiet has prevailed. At about the same time shots from small arms were fired against Fort Cabanas and Fort Numero Cuatro. The firing was kept up until 1 o'clock in the morning, but when the volunteers advanced they found no enemy.

A disturbance took place to-day in the city; shots were interchanged between the rioters and the volunteers, when tranquility was restored. Capt. Gen. Duce has issued a proclamation in which he says that, while justice will be rendered to all, severe punishment will be inflicted upon all disturbers of order.

In the affair at the theater last night four persons were killed and many wounded. No business was done to day owing to the troubles of last night; but the excitement is now quieting, and no further disturbances are apprehended. The Bance del Commercio has resumed operations, but, under an arrangement with its creditors, full payment is postponed. The steamer Saxonia sailed to-day for New-Orleans.

Assassination of Several soldiers belonging there were seditious cries of " Viva Cespedes," and many

ASSASSINATION OF SEVERAL SOLDIERS.

ASSASSINATION OF SEVERAL SOLDIERS.
HAVANA, Jan. 24.—Several soldiers belonging to the volunteer and regular force were assassinated to-day. These transactions, together with the unsettled state of affairs in the island, cause much anxiety among the control of t the people. The Priis (newspaper), which suspended publication some time ago, will not be resumed at pres-ent. The Verdad will take its place. Spaniards every where speak confidently of an early ending of the revolu-

### ST. DOMINGO. CONTRADICTORY RUMORS-A LOAN TO PRESIDENT

HAVANA, Jan. 23 .- Advices from St. Domingo

say the official Gaccia states that the revolutionists under Chrando had been defeated. Private advices, on the con Chando had been defeated. Private advices, on the contrary, say the revolutionists have captured the villages of Neiba and Parabous, and are advancing on Aquia. A number of banished Dominicans had left Curacoa and landed on the south-western coast. The Dominican Government was forwarding troops to support President Bacz, who was in the field against the revolutionists. Gen. Luperon is reported to have landed on the northern coast. The entire country was in an unsettled condition. Mr. Hartmont, a London banker, had arrived at the capital with the object of concluding a loan of \$2,000,000 to President Bacz. The latter grants as a guarantee for the payment of the loan all the copper nimes and coal mines payment of the loan all the copper mines and coal mines at Samana, and the guano on the Island of Alta Vela. The contract was expected to be signed this week, where upon English vessels of war would immediately proceed to Samana and Alta Vela.

THE QUEBEC LEGISLATURE-RECEPTION TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

MONTREAL, Jan. 23 .- In the Quebec Legislative Assembly yesterday a number of petitions were presented by French Canadians in various parts of the United States, setting forth the interest with which they watched the measures of the different Governments of the Dominion is favor of colonization and emigration; expressing their attachment and desire to return to Canada, and asking the Quebec Parliament to afford them an opportunity to do so by according them the same advantages as are allowed to European emigrants.

The Governor-General is expected here lext week. An influential Committee has been appointed to make preparations for his reception.

Melvin Foster arrived here last night. His match with Dion will take place on Thursday night.

Bogart, the absconding paymaster's clerk of the United States war yeasel Vermont, has been rearrested near this city. ted States, setting forth the interest with which they

INDIAN VISIT TO SIR JOHN YOUNG-WHALEN. INDIAN VISIT TO SIR JOHN YOUNG—WHALEN.
OTTAWA, Jan. 23.—Five Indian Chiefs—three Iroquous and two Algonquins—called upon Sir John Young yesterday, to congratulate him on assuming his position as Governor. Four of them were decorated with beits of great antiquity, one of them indicating the treaty of amilty with Great Britain, concluded with this bation at the time, of crossing into Canada from the United States.

States. Whalen, the assausin of D'Arcy McGce, arrived here this morning under charge of Sheriff Powell. He was escorted to iall under a strong guard.

## EUROPE.

RECEPTION OF THE CHINESE EMBASSADORS. Paris, Jan. 24.—The Chinese Embassy to-day had an audience with the Emperor Napoleon. They proceeded to the Palace of the Tuileries, where they were received with the courtesies usually extended to diplomatic representatives of high rank, but without military honors, and were ushered into the presence of the Emperor. The latter was accompanied by the Prince Imperial and by the Marquis de la Vallette, the Minister of Foreign Affairs. Mr. Burlingame, addressing the Emperor, said he hoped France would receive China as a sister. France had hitherto enjoyed all the privileges accorded by China to the European Powers. China now took upon herself the duties of civilization and of international courtesy. The Emperor in reply expressed his satisfaction at seeing China take such a great step, and said he would be pleased to cooperate with her representatives. He referred to the commercial advantages likely to arise from closer relations, and concluded with a general congratulation. All the members of the Embassy were pleased with their reception. When the Marquis de la Vallette personally introduced Mr. Burlingame, the Emperor expressed his astonishment at finding an American acting as an Embassador of China, to which Mr. Burlingame replied in a happy manner, and a long conversation ensued between the Emperor and the Chief Embassador. Mesers. Brown and Deschamps, the Secretaries of Legation, were then presented to the Emperor, after which Mr. Brown formally laid in the hands of the Minister of Foreign Affairs the credentials of the Embassadors from the Emperor of China. When this ceremony had been performed, the interview terminated. The Embassadors were subsequently received by the Empress Eugenie, when Mr. Burlingame took occasion to convey the felicitations of the Emperor of China to Her Majesty and to the Imperial family.

### SPAIN.

ABOLITION OF THE SLAVE TRADE-RE-ENFORCE-

MENTS FOR CUBA. Madern, Jan. 23.—The subject of the abolition of the slave trade in the different colonies of Spain is already engaging the serious attention of the Government. A proposition declaring all vessels engaged in this traffic as pirates is under consideration and will probably prevail. Rivero has been selected to preside over the sessions of the new Constitutional Cortes. The transports containing the troops to reënforce Gen. Dulce's armies are now nearly ready to sail. In order to save the time and expense which the transportation of troops and supplies from the Government has given orders for the fleet to land at Santiago de Cuba, in the south-eastern part of the island, which is much nearer the insurrection

THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT AGAINST A

Jan. 24.-It is announced on official authority that the Provisional Government, believing that it truthfully interprets the feeling of the nation, cannot accept any proposition for the cession of the island

### ITALY.

STORMY DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT.

FLORENCE, Jan. 24 .- Violent debates took place in the Houses of Parliament last week on the question of the mill-tax, the collection of which has lately caused so much riotous agitation. The action of the Government was severely denounced by the Op-

## MOVEMENT OF ADMIRAL HOBART PASHA-OFFER

OF 50,000 MEN BY THE PASHA OF EGYPT. CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 23.-Admiral Hobart Pasha has sailed with his fleet from the Harbor of Syra, the Governor of the Island having promised that the steamer Enosis shall not be permitted to leave the port. The Viceroy of Egypt has offered the Sultan an army of 50,000 men and a fleet in the event of a

REJECTION OF THE PROTOCOL BY GREECE. Pants. Jan. 24.-The Gaulois says that the Greek Government has rejected the declaration of the Conference of Paris.

AN EMBASSADOR OF ALL WORK-THE AMERICAN EXHIBITION AT THE LAMBETH BATHS-THE TIMES INVENTS EVENTS-MEDICAL PUGILISM -MR. BROWNING'S ESTIMATE-SINGULAR ER-RORS OF THE PRESS-THE RIGHT HON. JOHN

BRIGHT AT OSBORNE.
[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, Jan. 9 .- It is a great advantage to send ns an Embassador of all work. Mr. Reverdy Johnson's natural affinity for dinners is becoming universally appreciated, and when dinners fail him a tea meeting does not come amiss, and in default of a tea an address is not despised. The other night the Rev. Newman Hall, who some time ago visited America, and brought home wonderful reports which excited the astonishment and greatly excited the believing powers of Americans, exhibited the Minister at a tea party at his house. And the newspapers, you may be sure, were duly apprised thereof, and Mr. Johnson made a speech, pledging international amity to every one present. This was not, perhaps, out of place at Mr. Hall's ten table, as that excellentmeaning but ostentatious internationalist is about the clumsiest friend America has entertained. Mr. Hall conceived, or congenially grasped the conception, when presented to him, that Mr. Johnson, rejected in the Adelphia, might be rehabilitated in the New Cut. A Ragged School had rather anticipated Mr. Hall-for a few nights ago they utilized Mr. Reverdy Johnson at one of their well meant if not very dignified gatherings, and the Minister went, realizing what in America was conceived of as a subject for a caricature. The people of Luton having a new building to open and being able to get up a substantial bovine dinner, have written to Mr. Johnson to invite him. You have sometimes thought it necessary that John Bull should be trepanned to get an idea into his head; but when it is once fairly lodged there, it is impossible to get it out again. Just now the excellent old gentleman thinks that the right thing to conciliate the American people is to give your Minister an infinite succession of dinners. He has been very distinetly told that this does not conciliate you. He has been told that the American nation has turned away its ears from this obtrusive ceremony of loquacity. Still the convivial babblement goes on, and well-meaning old John persists that you are delighted with it. You want the Alabama claim settled, and John gives your Minister a succession of dinners, and persuades himself that you are viewing the proceedings with eestacy. The Daily News, which showed a polished ambition to be courteous to Mr. Reverdy Johnson, published ten days ago, from its own trusted correspondent in America, the declaration that "Mr. Johnson's career in England strikingly illustrates the value of Talleyrand's advice to younger members of his profession, not to be too zealous. Mr. Johnson's zeal as a peacemaker has stirred up in America feelings of animosity which, at the time of his appointment, were fast dying out." This should be decisive to sensible Englishmen that the operation of piling up diplomatic compliate you. He has been told that the which, at the time of his appointment, were last dying out." This should be decisive to sensible Englishmen that the operation of piling up diplomatic compliments should be suspended until the friendly purpose for which they are employed could be better realized. On Saturday evening last, a conspicuous exhibition of this kind came off at the Lambeth Baths. England just now rejoices in the possession of two Murphys. One is the ultra-Protestant Murphy, who has produced so many disturbances by selling an obscene book called "The Confessional Ummasked"; the other is a more respectable Murphy, an active and earnest preacher among the poor of Lambeth, but who is quite colorless as a politician, and belongs to what is known as the "Little Busy Bee" class of temperance advocates. He and Mr. Newman Hall got up a meeting to present an address to Mr. Reverdy Johnson, for the purpose of compensating that wounded Minister for the disappointment he suffered at not cetting a dinner promised him, so said Mr. Murphy, "by the Reform League," A dinner was never promised him by the Reform League; but ac-

curacy of political statement is not Mr. Murphy's forte. He made a long statement about this matter, nearly three-quarters of an hour in duration, which must have been very painful to a person of any delicacy, in Mr. Johnson's position, to hear; and other speakers, too, enlarged upon the same point with mortifying pertinacity, but none of their statements elicited the interest or cheers of the meeting. Though many other things said, intended to express the goodness other things said, intended to express the goodness of America, were warmly and loudly cheered, the condolences on account of the abandoned dinner were manifestly unsuccessful with the meeting—expressly manifestly unsuccessful with the meeting—expressly convened to give effect to them. The meeting was large and included—as any meeting would got up by Mr. Hall and Mr. Murphy—a goodly number of workfing-class members of their congregations; but, beside these, a considerable proportion of roughs and women of the streets, with which that part of Lambeth abounds, crowded into the place, attracted by the prospect of seeing a live American Minister, and many of them under the impression that a free compensatory dinner was on hand, which would have been very popular with them. It will seem incredible in America, but it is literally true, that the object aimed to efface the spot, or more strictly speaking, to fill up the void of the last Adelphi banquet, was proclaimed from newspaper, platform, and in conproclaimed from newspaper, platform, and in congregations, so that all the town knew it. Surely no man save Mr. Newman Hall would have meditated this, and no human being but Mr. Johnson would have been a party to it. It was comical to hear members of the New Cut auditory say that "they understead that some American gardleman had not got his bers of the New Cut auditory say that "they understood that some American gentleman had not got his dinner, and that the meeting was for the purpose of giving him one; and that the working men of Lambeth were invited to be present on the occasion." Midnight teas are given to "Social Evils" in that neighborhood, and why not a dinner to the people about the streets? The idea was natural, and had grown into an expectation, and great was the disgust felt on finding only an address. They thought the "American gentleman" rather ill-used too. Mr. Johnson actually accepted the situation, and made the profession tually accepted the situation, and made the profession of the fox in the fable, and announced that he rather did not like dinners; thus choosing to keep the subdid not like dimers; thus choosing to keep the subject before the nation which otherwise it would be indecent to recur to again. The getters up of the proceeding had their purpose to serve, which leaves no choice but to notice it. The political significance of the meeting was at once betrayed by The Daily Telegraph, which hastened to found upon it a characteristic leader of praise of Reverdy Johnson, in which it described the unanimous expression of dissentient opinion in America as proceeding alone from "some of Mr. Johnson's countrymen snarling at his heels." A pretty little figure, which has the effect of representing the majority of American journalists as curs—not very highly calculated to make popular the international contresies which The Telegraph seems to regard Mr. Johnson as the exponent. The Pall Mail Gazette, which professes to be better informed than other journals, has also written an article to show the unreasonableness of America in not being charmed by all these jejune compliments—an article notable as indicating with what

ments—an article notable as indicating with what utter ignorance of opinion in America journalists. who set their light upon a very tall bushel, do not esitate to write. It is not certain whether the Conference has me et to settle the Turkish and Cretan difficulty. Al last week there was uncertainty about it. No journal could obtain any reliable information upon it, and the Foreign Office had none to give. The Times had none, but could not like modest journals, say nothing when it had nothing to say. So natural a course of procedure does not occur to The Times. It therefore, in a leader, took occasion to speak of "the Conference which meets to day" (January 2d), quietly Conference which meets to-day" (January 2d), quietly assuming to know what all the world else were profoundly ignorant of, and make the Conference meet whether it would or not. What a blessed advantage it is to have audacity. By its use a journal can look triumphantly wise for 24 hours before it is found out. The Radical press here are sadly deficient in this courage. It is the same in the House of Commons. The Tory members, in the ratio of three to one over the Liberais, appear in the House in the condition of "having dined," a pleasant cuphemism for being half screwed, and they beat the Liberais utterly in lung. If power of shouting meant being in the right, Tories If power of shouting meant being in the right, Tories

would be infallible.

When you have a bellicose affair between border men who dwell among revolvers, we are apt to read you a little homily upon it. What shall you think of the way in which two civilized physicians here have diversified the entertainments of Christman. Dr. Beck, a Governor of the British Lying-in Hospital, found Dr. Edmunds, a physician to the same institution, in one of its rooms. Dr. Edmunds is a physician to the same alecturer who have made himself known as a becture. tion, in one of its rooms. Dr. Edmunds is a physician of repute, who has made himself known as a lecturer against alcoholic drinks—list theory being that they paralyze power, not stimulate it, as has been maintained. This theory, however, did not help him when Dr. Beck approached him and pulled his nose. Dr. Beck, apparently finding this did not stimulate Dr. Edmunds, slapped him in the face. This did lead to counter action, and Dr. Edmunds struck Dr. Beck in a feeble teetotal way with a lady's umbrella. Dr. Edmunds is a lecturer at a ladies' college, which may account for his choice of fighting with a lady's umbrella. Dr. Beck improved the occasion by tearing Dr. Ed. Beck improved the occasion by tearing Dr. Edmunds's whiskers cut, and tumbling him over and upon him. Dr. Beck is heavy and adipose, Dr. Ed-munds slight and limited in tectotal tissue. Edmunds sight and imited in tectoral tissue. Earmunds cried murder, and sent the Secretary for a policeman; in the mean time Adipose, combating in a medical way, continued to slap Tissue in the face, and when the policeman arrived, he found Dr. Edmunds on his back, having, as Mr. Reverdy Johnson put it in dainty figure at the Lambeth Baths, "thrown up the sponge." It transpired that Dr. Beck was a rival candidate for the physician's place, but as Dr. Edmunds beat him at the election, he resolved to beat him in another way. The British Lying-in Hospital has had a happy deliverance of Dr. Beck, and the next time he is a candidate it is to be hoped that his opponent will be a prize-fighter, and the committee will know how to decide the election. The magistrate, on fining Dr. Beck, very properly told him that had it been proved that he went to the Hospital with the intention of attacking Dr. Edmunds, he would have sent him to jail without option of fine. He deserved it as it was.

of fine. He deserved it as it was.

Of very late years the world has been regaled by several lengthy poems of singular classic grace by Mr. Morris. Had he been born in mythologic lands Mr. Morris. Had he been born in mythologic lands he could not have caught with more success the spirit of ancient lore. The author is a designer and decorator in Bloomsbury, and sings of Greece while he designs chair legs. The "Broadway" is obliged to put upon its cover the intimation that it is "a London Magazine." We know your Broadway; we have one also, but Englishmen do not know that, and suppose the "Broadway" to be an American monthly. But you appear to know our poets better than we do. The notices of Mr. Browning's "Ring and the Book" are more frequent and more appreciative than in England. The poet professes that the English people "do not like him." He assumes that they understand him, as distaste must be founded on some knowledge. The English public have not been some knowledge. The English public have not been so successful in their study of Mr. Browning as to be entitled to the description of their aversion given of

them.

The movement in favor of the ballot is begun. The London Reform League have commenced agitating in its behalf—it being one of their cardinal tating in its behalf—it being one of their cardinal tenets. A memorial was brought forward at their last meeting, calling upon Parliament to put open voting to a practical test, and arguing that since it is maintained that publicity of voting is the sequence of a public trust, and that its public discharge is a public duty, Parliament should make voting compulsory upon every one, and there should be established in the country an "inexorable, unexemptible personal responsibility," and everybody hold everybody else responsible for his use of the franchise, which is the principle of open voting. The way to defeat a bad law is to insist on its being carried out. The ballot will soon come if open voting ried out. The ballot will soon come if open voting be fairly enforced. In The Times's report of the proceedings at the Reform League, it repre-sented that the memorial referred to advised the proceedings at the Reform League, it represented that the memorial referred to advised the institution of an "internecine responsibility." This was an error. The words used by the speaker I have quoted. Speaking of errors of the press, a carious one occurred in an article which was much quoted by the press lately, entitled "Mr. Bright at Court." In the manuscript sent to The Newcastle Daily Chronicle, in which the article originally appeared, it was said that Her Majesty had caused it to be intimated to Mr. Bright that, if more congenial to his feelings, he might, on taking the oath of office, omit kneeling on kissing hands. The "on" get changed into "or," which put the whole thing wrong. If the narrative is ever taken as a piece of history, there may be, a century hence, long and learned controversies as to the nature of this precedent. The error of description has never been explained or contradicted, except in this place. The minds of "proper" courtly people are still greatly exercised at the announcement made by The Court Newsman, that "yesterlay, the Right Hon. John Bright left Osborne yesterday." Scarcely two years ago, Punch, in one of his extremest flights of improbability, invented an Item of distant Court news to the effect that "His Grace, the Duke of Rochdale, was staying at his Scottish marine residence, apparently in the enjoyment of excellent health." The Duke of Rochdale is already a familiar visitor at Osborne—a fact which much astonishes the British mind. Everybody is making merry with bottle-nosed whales—as Mr. Bright's official act has been to write to an ingenious submaxine agitator who calls upon the President of the Beard of Trade to extirpate "bottle-nosed whales."

DETROIT, Jan. 24.—The Olympic Theater was destroyed by fire last night. Loss \$20,000; insured for \$6,000.

## THE SITUATION IN MEXICO.

A MEXICAN PUBLICIST'S VIEW OF THE SITUA-TION-THE SOUTHERN STATES AS COMPARED TO MEXICO-ADMISSIONS OF SECRETARY IG-LESIAS-A LAW AGAINST KIDNAPPING-AM PARO, ROBBERY, &C.
[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

MEXICO, Jan. 1, 1869 .- Mr. Zarco, who edits the Siglo newspaper, and who, besides, has a claim to at-tention as an ex-premier of Juarez, has just become the

icle upon the situation, rather curious for its insufficiency. Mexico will be easier and more practicable than that et the Southern States." All this depends upon what Mr. Zarco esteems a conviction, and second, what he defines reorganization to be. If by the latter he means the maingranted; but if he means perfect peace, without pro nouncers or robbers, with schools, and locomotives, and steamboats, with intelligent and honest elections, with above suspicion, Mr. Zarco challenges too much. The present condition of the Southern States is, to speak even combined; it has more immigration, and more and better schools than the whole 25 States of this Republic; and altogether its people are more intelligent, and, to be sure, better qualified, and disposed for real self-government. The Southern States are recovering from four years of regular, desolating, coastly warfare; the Mexicans from 50 years of war and fend, fought latterly upon forced loans, and not despising the bandit's aid, sown with all manner of demoralizations, such as a half century of wars begun in massacres must necessarily produce. The American made war with the sword in one hand and the school-book in the other, and where the armies sat down the Abolitonist planted the schoolhouse, for he believed in no liberty that did not include education as its preservative. When the campaigns were done there were a thousand free schools where comparatively few had existed before. But the character of the wars of Mexico have allowed no chance, seemingly, to calighten the ignorance which they conserved or depraved. Then as to the problem of race. In the South are 3,000,000 of negroes, offset by twice their number of whites. In Mexico, supposing that its present population is, indeed, 8,000,000, or that ever a fair cenuse of the country has been taken, there are 6,000,000 of Indians to 2,000,000 of Spanish-Mexicans. According to one of the best of Mexican publicists, the 6,000,000 aforesid, are densely ignorant, 1,000,000 of the other class know extremely little: 500,000 more are not to be considered well educated, and among the rest who boast of attainments are 100,000 perants. Consequently, the governing class of Mexico, which conducts both the State and the National Governments, must be exceedingly small proportioned to its work, much smaller than the similar class in the South before the war. If we supposed that the States of the Mexican Union shared equally there would be from 6,000 or 50,000 persons in each State who participated in politics, and I should not be surprised if in actual working the number w

maladministration, and a weak and corrupt judiciary are the symptoms. A half-dead people are to be reanimated with wholesome reforms, and the schoolhouse must at least divide their attention with the Schurch.

The a Joogo, on of blacks in the Southern States are, without reference to the problem of native capacity, practically more intelligent and useful than the Indians of Mexico. They have influences and ideas around them which the Indians have not, and, moreover, education in the Southern States is now a living and working element of reform, which can hardly be said at present of Mexico. The reason therefor is, of course, related to the evil of administrative penury, since very few of the States do more than meet their least calculation for a budget, and this evil is to be counted in among the difficulties of reorganization, along with the clumsy methods of taxation pursued by States, each for itself, and independently of, and even to the impairing of the system adopted by, the general Government. The Southern States are not now, either administratively or popularly, as poor at large as the mass of those of Mexico. They start upon the work of reorganization with advantages of labor, of new-found education, and, upon the whole, of race. They have few or no robber bands. The problem remaining is, whether a white race, lately owning property in man, can be reconciled to less than half their number of cx-slaves, upon a basis of general or impartial suffrage accepted in return for general amnesty. The speeches of leading ex-Rebels, among them Longstreet, Hampton, Wickham, and otners, go to show that this reconciliation is not only possible but probable, and that in a country of earnest men and deas, where there is a well-organized effort to enlighten and agitate the public in all moral questions, and at the same time carry forward every work of material progress, the useful spirit, which is always a spirit of Union, will make all ends meet. The differences of Mexico were not sectional, but belonged to every State

come from the outside—the native numbers are rathed worn out—they cannot alone suffice for the immense demands of the country they inhabit. Besides, a moral force must come into play, and it need not be said that everything depends upon the sincerity of the public men of Mexico.

I have endeavored to meet the challenge contained in Mr. Zarco's dictum by presenting what is not found in any of the Mexican newspapers readily or at a time, but of which his own paper contains as much as any other, namely, the general truth as to affairs in Mexico. Thinking well over this, I doubt whether those who think with Mr. Zarco—and do so, I presume, from a stimulated patriotism—have indeed a feeling comprehensive of the evils of their country's situation. It is possible that these evils might be overcome by high sincerity and earnestness; that with the honesty and energy of Gomez Favies, with the skill which he wanted, much might be done; that with the honesty and energy of Gomez Favies, with the skill which he wanted, much might be done; that with the scannest and working spirit on all sides, such as we do not see now, States might be revived; but under the best auspices the perfect reorganization of Mexico—a country which has scarcely ever known what organization was—will be a slow affair. Some work has been done in the past year. Railroads have been granted, though they have yet to be built; a few good Treasury laws have been enacted; the law of amparo has been nearly reformed, so that every judge's decision will not be ilable to overruiling—an important step in progress. There has lately been introduced into Congress, by the Secretary of the Interior, a law against kidnapping and robbery. It is a pity that some such law has not been earlier applied what are remarkable in point is the Secretary's declaration that "the republican mistitutions are consolidated; pace is assured by the suppression of the several revolts; and but for the constant occurrence of robbers and kidnappings to reproach could be uttered asmust the pres